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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Third meeting of the ECA Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 22-26 July

LC/NAIROBI.

PROGRESS REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS INCLUDING LONG-TERM MEASURES FOR COMBATING DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its second meeting in Addis Ababa, 16-19 January, 1984, the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment (referred to below as the Joint Committee), reviewed the implementation of the Environment in Africa work programme as carried out through the activities of the ECA Environment Section of the Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Division Emphasis was put on the areas of combating desertification, environmental education and training and industrial environmental impact assessment. A summary of the recommendation is made below to refresh the memory of participants.

2. The Joint Committee endorsed the following recommendations and resolutions of the Regional Workshop on Combating Desertification in Africa, held in Khartoum, Sudan, in October, 1982: 1/

a) institutional arrangements for desertification control in the Kalahari desert sub-region, requesting the extension of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office's mandate to that sub-region.

b) programming activities and project formulation for desertification control by the United Nations organs and ECA to cover assistance to member States to develop related programme activities, the idea being that each country's action plan took care of environmental protection in the dry lands;

c) improvement of desertification control measures by the provision of alternatives for local energy supply; here, governments were supposed to prevent deforestation of natural woodlands and encourage local inhabitants to embark on related activities;

d) manpower training for desertification control, including workshops and seminars for this purpose;. attention here would be directed to extension and mass education programmes, technical co-operation, particularly the exchange of experiences on desertification control.

e) financing of desertification control projects through national budgets and international sources; this was supposed to encourage the governments to ensure that adequate financial provision is made in their budgets for anti-desertification programmes; this was also done to emphasize the need for the mobilization of bilateral assistance to back-up national budgetary allocations to cater for the needs of programmes to combat desertification;

1/ E/ECA/CM.10/13: Report of the Second Meeting of the Joint Inter-governmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements of Environment, January 1984, Annex I, II,III.

f) control of over-grazing and development of alternative or supplementary livelihood systems; this was to encourage rational animal husbandry practices by discouraging over-stocking of rangelands and encouraging the growing of drought resistant varieties of plants that can provide feed for both animal and human populations;

g) extension of the AGRHYMET network in Africa: the aim here was for WMO and UNSO to extend, to the Kalahari desert sub-region, the establishment and strengthening of the agro-meteorological services which they have been developing for the Sudano-Sahelian zone.

3. Also arising from the Khartoum workshop were resolutions on the following areas:

i) Regional co-operation to combat desertification: urging the governing councils of UNEP and UNDP, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), the Southern African Development Co-ordination Committee (SADCC), the Comité Inter-Etat de Lutte contre la sècheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) and the General Assembly of the United Nations, to request UNSO to include the United Republic of Tanzania in the scope of the present UNSO mandate; it also requested the relevant organs of the United Nations to extend assistance to the SADCC countries of Southern Africa as for the countries that belong to CILSS in the sahel zone of West Africa;

ii) Exchange of information on desertification control, urging African Governments to increase the flow of information and experiences on desertification control and further urging them to actively participate in the information gathering process that was being carried out by UNEP on the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (1977).

4. The Committee also endorsed the recommendations of the ECA/UNEP Regional Workshop on Industrial Environmental Impact and Environmental Criteria for the siting of industries in Africa requesting that African Governments should immediately take precautionary measures for environmental protection in industrial development.

5. The Joint Committee further endorsed the recommendations of the meetings of experts from governments and the scientific community requesting the development of a programme of action for environmental education and training in Africa.

6. Apart from the endorsement of the different recommendations and resolutions of workshops and meetings, the Joint Committee expressed concern in the area of natural disasters and passed a resolution to that effect. It requested for a regional programme for the protection of the environment after earthquakes and the provision of shelter within the context of the International Year for the Homeless, 1985.

7. The areas outlined above will form the subject of the present progress report which will also include any other activities of environmental interest that have been undertaken since the last meeting of the Joint Committee in 1984.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS RESULTING FROM THE SECOND MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE AND OF THE ENVIRONMENT WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1984-1985

a) Desertification and drought:

8. In consonnance with the activities of the Secretariat in the framework of the present social and economic crisis in the continent, desertification control and drought received the greatest attention. Immediately following the second Joint Committee meeting, a Scientific Round Table on the Climatic Situation and Drought in Africa was held in Addis Ababa 20-23 February 1984, in response to ECA resolution 473 (XVII). The ECA Environment Section worked in collaboration with WMO, UNEP, UNSO, FAO, UNESCO, UNRISON and OAU to implement this resolution.

9. To prepare for the Scientific Round Table, WMO sponsored an inter-agency meeting in Geneva, 6-7 July 1983, to make a preview of the meteorological aspects of drought in Africa. In the same light, UNEP also organized a multi-disciplinary meeting in Nairobi, 13-16 November, 1983, on the effect of drought on the social and economic systems in Africa.

10. One of the most important outcomes of the Scientific Round Table was the Plan of Action to combat the impacts of drought on the social and economic systems of the continent. This Plan was endorsed by ECA resolution 499 (XIX) of the Conference of Ministers, April, 1984, on the Regional Plan of Action to Combat the Impacts of Drought in Africa. The resolution urged member States to:

"(a) adopt appropriate measures, including increased allocation of financial resources, and enhancement of manpower and institutional capabilities within the framework of the Plan of Action, to better predict and combat the adverse impacts of drought;

(b) rehabilitate their drought-stricken economies in a co-ordinated and integrated manner;

(c) design and endorce other appropriate policies for the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action in its entirety".

11. Tangible ideas and strategies suggested in the Plan of Action provided inputs for the preparation of the ECA's Special Memorandum on the Economic and Social Crisis in Africa, which was also adopted by its resolution 526 (XIX) of April 1984.

12. Another important outcome of the Khartoum workshop recommendations and the subsequent Scientific Round Table on the Climatic Situation and Drought in Africa, and the Special Memorandum on the Crisis in the region, was the acceptance by ECOSOC, to support the extension of UNSO activities to the Kalahari desert sub-region by its resolution 1984/72.

13. The other outcome of the Scientific Round Table was resolution 528 (XIX) on Meteorological Services to Combat Drought in Africa. This resolution, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to "study with WMO and other concerned United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, the feasibility of establishing an advanced centre for meteorology in Africa or any other alternative institutional mechanism and to submit the study to the twentieth session of the Economic Commission for Africa".

14. WMO has played the lead role in implementing this resolution by carrying out the feasibility study for the location of the Centre and working out the framework of the programmes as well as indicating the financial and material implications. The feasibility report was reviewed at an inter-agency meeting in Geneva on 30 November, 1984. This report was the subject of another report that was submitted to the twentieth session of the ECA Conference of Ministers which then passed resolution 540 (XX) resolving to establish an African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) as well as setting out the modalities for its support.

15. Other activities in the area of combating desertification in the region included the extension of the study of the environmental problems of underground water resource exploitation to the Niamey based MULPOC sub-region. A report on the subject was presented to a meeting of the policy organs of that MULPOC in February, 1985. A similar study covering the North African MULPOC provided input into ECA resolution 497 (XIX) on water resources development and follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

b) Environmental Education:

16. To follow-up the recommendations of the Joint Committee a project was developed by the ECA Environment Section to incorporate environmental components in the programmes of 11 ECA-sponsored institutions. The project was funded by UNEP under No. FP/3102-84-02(2367): Incorporation of environmental education components into training programmes of 11 ECA-sponsored institutions. The implementation of this project has already begun and is the subject of another report that is presented as document E/ECA/ENV/19: Report of ECA/UNEP project for the Incorporation of Environmental Components into the Training Programmes of ECA-sponsored Institutions.

c) Environmental Protection:

17. Following the Committee's endorsement of the recommendations of the workshop on industrial environmental impact assessment and environmental criteria for the siting of industries in Africa, activities were initiated to develop standards for environmental protection; an expert group meeting was held in Addis Ababa, 10-14 June, 1985 to work out guidelines for developing or strengthening national standards. This was done in close collaboration with ARSO, the African Regional Organization for Standardization based in Nairobi, Kenya. To prepare the background documentation for this meeting, a consultant visited a selected number of African countries, and prepared a report on guidelines for the development of national environmental standards for the protection of the environment. This report was studied by a group of African experts which met in Addis Ababa, 10-14 June, 1985 and proposed the guidelines which are presented as documen E/ECA/ENV/20: Report of ECA/ARSO Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment and/or Improvement of National Standards for the Protection of the Environment.

18. Concerning activities within ECA, co-ordination on environmental matters continued notably with the Joint FAO/ECA Division, Natural Resources Division and the Transport Communications and Tourism Division with whom there has been considerable exchange of comments on related programme documents and joint preparation of briefs for the Executive Secretary. Such a brief was the one for an improved application of space science and technology for accelerated developments in the region.

III. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN AFRICA WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE 1986-1987 BIENNIUM

a) Drought and desertification:

19. In keeping with resolution 526 (XIX) on the African economic and social crisis, which among other matters, expressed concern about "the deepening economic and social crisis in Africa and its grave implications for the peoples of the continent", programme activities of the Commission have been mobilized to answer to the urgency of the crisis. Consequently, the Environment in Africa Programme being executed by the Environment Section is placing priority in all programme areas that touch on the issues of combating the impacts of drought and desertification; the details of these activities are presented under document E/ECA/ENV/22, which gives the work programme for the 1986/1987 biennium.

20. With regard to the follow-up to resolution 499 (XIX) on the regional plan of action to combat the impacts of drought in Africa, the Environment Section will continue to co-ordinate inter-divisional activities at ECA. It will also continue to collaborate with other agencies of the United Nations system, particularly with WMO, UNSO, UNEP and UNDP, as well as with the OAU, government and non-governmental organizations to monitor

and assist in the implementation of their plans of action. In this connexion particular attention will be paid to seeing that the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) is established and functioning as stipulated in resolution 540 (XX) on the Centre.

b) Environmental Education:

21. As concerns environmental education project activities for FP/31202-84-02(2367): Incorporation of environmental components into training programmes of 11 ECA-sponsored institutions will continue as outlined in document E/ECA/ENV/22 on the ECA Work Program for the biennia 1984-1985 and 1986-1987; a report will be duly submitted to the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

c) Environmental Protection:

22. The programme activity for developing and/or strengthening the implementation of environmental standards at national level will continue, but much will depend on national effort. The level of implementation of the guidelines by member States is important. This response should be demonstrated by the setting up of relevant institutional arrangements for implementing the guidelines as recommended by the last ECA/ARSO meeting of experts and contained in document E/ECA/ENV/20, cited above. This should also be demonstrated by the development of such legislative structures that will provid for the rigorous and effective implementation of the provisions of those guidelines.

23. One of the most effective ways of handling environmental problems is the sub-regional approach, particularly where there is a common denominator in terms of the ecological environment as well as the social and economic development scenario. In this respect the ECA MULPOC sub-regions have provided a strong delimitation for corpera action, particularly when backed by the governmental and non-governmental organizations that fall within its sub-region. Thought should therefore be given to the modalities for a greater use of the MULPOC to co-ordinate sub-regional environmental activities an related arrangements be made with UNEP Regional Office for Africa to see how to strengt the MULPOCs to fulfil this role, if that is the concensus of the Joint Committee.

24. Over the past bienium, interagency collaboration was greatly strengthened by consultations and interagency meeting on environmental matters, particularly within the context of the present social and economic crisis in the region. In this connexion, UNEP, FAO, UNSO, UNDP and the Organization of African Unity have increased their effort For the forthcoming biennium an increased level of collaboration will be initiated.

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 22-26 July 1985

LC/NAIROBI

REPORT OF ECA/UNEP PROJECT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS INTO THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES OF ECA-SPONSORED INSTITUTIONS

(Working Document)

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A. Background

1. This working document is a follow-up to the Second Meeting of the ECA Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment, held on 16-21 January 1984, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as it relates to environmental education and training activities in the Africa Region.

B. Legislative authority

2. The United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP) in recognition of the importance of manpower development for the management and protection of the environment, its (UNEP) Governing Council has passed several decisions regarding environmental education and training in the African Region. UNEP/GC.9/12 decision of May 1981, identified environmental education and training, and technical assistance as a priority for development. 1/

3. Also at the tenth session of UNEP Governing Council held in Nairobi 20-31 May 1982, decision 10/25 (A) on environmental education and training in Africa was passed. 2/ The decision advised on the incorporation of environmental component into the curricula of all institutions of learning at all level of education and into adult education and to identify and promote national, regional and subregional institutions and programme offering environmental education and training in the Africa Region. 3/

4. This also requested the Executive Director of UNEP to convene a meeting of experts from governments and the Scientific Community within the Region to develop a programme of action for environmental education and training in the Africa Region. The meeting of Experts from Government and the Scientific Community to Develop a Programme of Action for Environmental Education and Training in the African Region was held in Nairobi, Kenya, 12-15 April 1983.

5. At this meeting, the Environment Co-ordination Office at UNECA presented document E/ECA/ENV/8 entitled "Incorporation of Environmental Components into Training Programmes of ECA-sponsored Institutions". This document stressed that one of the most appropriate methods to promote environmental education and training aid and hence, create environmental awareness was to utilize existing ECA-sponsored institutions as a delivery system.

1/ UNEP Governing Council Ninth Session draft report UNEP/GC.9/15, June 1981.

2/ UNEP Governing Council Tenth Session Report of the Governing Council, UNEP/GC.10/14, 15 June 1982.

3/ Ibid.

6. As a follow-up to these activities regarding environmental education and training in Africa, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Environment Section developed a project proposal "Introducint environmental components into the training programme of ECA-sponsored institutions". The objective of the project was to implement ECA's Plan of Action for environmental education and training in Africa. This project proposal was sent to UNEP for funding to be implemented jointly by ECA and UNEP. The project was funded by UNEP on 30 October 1984. This working document is, therefore, a progress report regarding the implementation of the ECA's Action Plan for environmental education and training in Africa.

C. The UNEP/ECA project on "Introducing Environmental Components into the Training Programmes of ECA-sponsored Institutions"

Objectives:

7. The long-term objective of the project is to develop a manpower core of environmentalists who will enhance national environmental awareness for the integration of environmental consideration into development planning that will eventually lead towards self-reliant environmental management practices in Africa. The immediate objective is to produce an enlightened class of policy-makers, decision-makers and other officials involved in development activities that may have environmental impact with the necessary environmental skills.

8. The following eleven (11) ECA-sponsored institutions have expressed their willingness to incorporate environmental dimensions into their existing training programmes, therefore, they are the participating agencies in the implementation of the ECA Action Plan for environmental education and training.

(1) African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), Nairobi, Kenya;

(2) Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), Nairobi, Kenya;

(3) African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), Nairobi, Kenya;

(4) African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), Ibadan, Nigeria;

(5) Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (RECTAS), Ile-Ife, Nigeria;

(6) Institute pour la formation et de recherche demographique (IFORD), Yaounde, Cameroun;

(7) The African Development Bank (ADB), Abidjan, Ivory Coast;

(8) Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Dakar, Senegal;

(9) African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), Dakar, Senegal;

(10) African Remote Sensing Centre (ARSC), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso;

(11) African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD), Tripoli, Libya.

9. For the purpose of implementation, the joint UNEP/ECA project is divided into two (2) main phases:

(a) Phase I

This phase of the project consists of (i) the development of training materials and data collection, and (ii) identification and hiring two environmental education and training curriculum development experts for a period of one work-month. The two curriculum development experts will do the following:

(i) develop a core curriculum on environmental training to be introduced into the training programmes of each of the eleven (11) ECA-sponsored institutions;

(ii) Assist in organizing a one-week-training-wirkshop for twenty-two instructors (22), two (2) from each of the eleven institutions on conjuction;

(iii) on conjuction with UNEP and ECA Environment Section, help conduct the one-week workshop at the ADB in Abidjan;

(iv) during the training workshop, assist the instructors from each institutions to utilize the core curriculum to develop specific environmental curriculum as it relates to his/her institution.

(b) Phase II

Phase II includes (i) the publication of the developed core curricula and (ii) the actual incorporation of environmental dimensions into the training programmes of each participating institutions.

Implementation

10. Phase I of the project is now being implemented. The survey mission to nine (9) of the eleven (11) ECA-sponsored institutions was conducted from 24 February - 3 March 1985. Prior to the survey mission, a comprehensive questionnaire (see appendix I) was developed and sent to all participating institutions. The main objective of the questionnaire and hence the mission to collect the questionnaire were:

(i) To develop a profile of each institution;

(ii) To obtain information about the content of courses taught during the regular training programmes of each institution;

(iii) To ascertain the financial implication of incorporation environmental components into regular training programmes of each institution.

11. Two institutions of the eleven (11) ECA-sponsored institution: (i) African Remote Sensing Centre (ARSC) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and (ii) institut pour la formation et de recherche demographique (IFORD) in Yaounde, Cameroun have not responded to any of the correspondence regarding the incorporation of environmental components into their existing training programmes. Even though, in 1982, they have expressed their interest in the programmes.

12. The nine institutions visited by the survey mission were very receptive regarding the importance of developing environmental awareness in Africa through existing training institutions. To properly incorporate environmental education and training into the existing training programmes of the ECA-sponsored institutions, it will require at the initial stage to establish core environmental library at each of the participating institutions.

13. As a result of ECA Environment Section's efforts during the past three years (1982-1984) to introduce environmental considerations into both training and project activities of the African Development Bank (ADB), the Bank has employed a full time staff as an environmental co-ordinator. Presently, the environmental co-ordinator of the Bank is developing the modality, policy and concept of environmental management at the ADB.

14. The ADB has also agreed to host the ECA/UNEP Environmental Curriculum Devemopment Workshop for twenty-two (22) participants, two (2) from each of the eleven (11) ECA-sponsored institutions. The workshop is planned to be held 18-23 November 1985 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

15. From the findings of the survey mission, the following suggestions are being made as a possible point of departure for developing a general approach to preparing a curriculum for environmental education and training for the participating ECA-sponsored institutions.

D. Suggested outlines of the environmental curriculum to be developed

16. The field of environmental management as a body of knowledge should stress the following subject areas:

(a) Value and perceptions

(b) Ecology

(c) Environmental effects

(d) Environmental indicators

(e) Environmental impact assessment methodology

(f) Monitoring

(g) Growth and its implications for the future

(h) Economics of externalities

(i) Environmental law

(j) Administrative processes

(a) Value and perceptions

17. In order to formulate a plan which is to be responsive to people's present and future wants, the planners should identify their present values and inquire about how these values will change in the future. In other words, an environmental curriculum should address how current environmental issues and problems are perceived by the people whom the curriculum is intended to change attitudes and hence create environmental protection awareness. The objective of this subject area is to draw the attention of the learner (participant) to the importance of knowing people's values and perceptions in planning and decision-making.

(b) Ecology

18. Since all human development activity takes place in some conjunction with natural systems, it is important to have a firm understanding of ecological limitations if development is to be properly managed. To fully appreciate the dynamic processes which may produce or act to distrub stability in the biosphere, it becomes essential to have a fundamental knowledge of understanding biological mechanisms.

(c) Environmental effects

19. This subject area relates environmental effects to their causes. Associated with an activity is a set of fairly obvious direct or primary effects. The purpose of adding this subject area in the curriculum is to exposed environmental managers to the complexity of the environment.

(d) Environmental indicators

20. As concern of environmental quality increases, there is an awareness growing in Africa among decision-makers, and the public at-large that more accurate and objective information on the status and trends of the environment is necessary to improve the formulation, implementation and communication of environmental policy.

(e) Environmental impact assessment (EIA) methodology

21. To make EIA operative, an environmental manager should be able to systematically identify, predict, and evaluate all probable impacts of an activity. This subject area ought to outline the procedures to analyze objectively the impacts of an activity and to evaluate alternatives.

(f) Monitoring

22. It is apparent that monitoring processes can serve a crucial role in providing adequate assessment capability for a given issue. Results from monitoring systems can provide the key factor in many problem assessment areas of environmental management, from initial problem definition (eg. the carrying capacity of a given land area for extensive industrial development). An environmental curriculum, therefore, should take into consideration the monitoring process.

(g) Growth and its implications for the future

23. Development of a comprehensive approach to environmental management concepts in an educational format requires some exposure to the underlying perspectives of broad-scale social behaviour and trends. In the area of environmental management, the processes with which the ECA-sponsored training institutions should be most interested are those that describe the past and present physical development modes of society and the various social motivations for these modes. This is because physical development modes provide the setting within which values are established and environmental disruptions result, and are perceived.

(h) Economics of externalities

24. Almost any proposal for environmental policy analysis requires the considerations of economic and technical implications, therefore, understanding of the fundamentals of economic system is essential for the environmental managers and that knowledge is pre-requisite to the information in this subject area.

(i) Environmental law

25. With respect to protecting environmental values, old concepts of the colonial era in Africa of common law including nuisance, trespass, and negligence are not sufficient today. These concepts were formulated during an expansionary era in western society, and often reflected the view that resources were inexhaustible. The reason for suggesting this subject area is to focus on an examination of the functional value of the law to meet societal needs to protect the environment.

(j) Administrative processes

26. Environmental management can be considered as a process of discovering, analyzing, and making decisions about issues and problems concerning man's impact on his environment and its resources. For environmental management it is necessary to study the functions of administrative organizations from the perspective of how environmental control policies and strategies are formulated.

27. Based on the above concepts and outlines, two consultants, one specializing in environmental management and the other an expert in environmental curriculum development are now being identified to be contracted from 28 October - 23 November 1985, for the purpose of complementing the implementation of Phase I of the ECA/UNEP project.

APPENDIX I

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)

Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Division

Environment Section

Survey questionnaire for the incorporation of environmental dimensions into the regular training programmes of the ECA-sponsored institutions

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Name and address of the respondent _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

B. When was the institution established? _____

_____

_____

C. Names of professional staff employed full-time _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

D. When does your school year start and end - from _____

month to _____ month _____

_____

_____

E. Please designate particulars below of two instructors to be trained at a 1-week special workshop as environmental instructors in addition to their present assignment.

(i) 1. Name of the instructor

_____

2. His or her discipline

_____

3. Area presently taught

_____

4. His or her educational achievement

(a) High School graduate _____

(b) Teacher's Training certificate _____

(c) College (B.Sc.) _____

(d) Masters _____

(e) Ph.D. _____

(ii) 1. Name of the instructor

_____

2. His or her discipline

_____

3. Area presently taught

_____

4. His or her educational achievement

(a) High School graduate _____

(b) Teacher's Training certificate _____

(c) College (B.Sc.) _____

(d) Masters _____

(e) Ph.D. _____

F. We are suggesting the below listed period to hold the 1-week environmental training and awareness workshop for two designated instructors from each of the (11) eleven ECA-sponsored institutions. Please state if this period is appropriate for your institution.

1 week workshop

8-12 April, 1985

II. COURSES TAUGHT

A. Is your inscitution presently teaching any subject related to environmental issues? If yes, please give the course title and the number of hours taught per week

B. Please list the regular courses of your institution and the duration of each course

C. State the development sectors emphasized in your training programmes

D. Kindly attach a copy of the institution's curriculum

E. Which course or courses do you intend to incorporate environmental training component into?

F. How many lecture hours per week can your institution devote to environmental training?

III. STUDENT POPULATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

A. What is the average year of work experience and disciplines of your student population?

B. What is the minimum educational qualification required for enrolment?

_____

_____

C. What is your future student population projection?

_____

D. Give an analysis of the student population trained over the past 3 years (1981 - 1983)

_____

_____

_____

_____

E. What is the sex distribution of your student population?

	1981	1982	1983
1. Male			
2. Female			
3. TOTAL			

F. What is the geographic distribution of your student population?

	1981	1982	1983	Average
1. West Africa				
2. Southern Africa				
3. Northern Africa				
4. Eastern Africa				
TOTAL				

G. What is the occupational distribution of your past and present student enrolment during the same three year period (1981 - 1983) and now (1984)

Examples:	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Technicians, scientists - from governments				
2. Policy-makers, politicians				
3. Civil servants				
4. Private sector				

H. What is the average age group of your student population?

	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. 18 - 25				
2. 25 - 35				
3. 35 - 45				
4. 45 and over				

I. Do you intend to change your target group in the near future? If so, what occupational group will you be catering for?

_____

_____

_____

IV. FINANCIAL

A. Approximately how much will it cost per academic year to introduce environmental training component into all and/or some selected existing subject areas being taught at your institution in terms of:

(i) fees for visiting lecturers/consultants

_____

_____

_____

(ii) provision of environmental teaching materials

_____

_____

(iii) local transportation of students to visit sites with environmental problems

_____

_____

_____

B. Does the institution sometime use the service of visiting lecturer? If yes, in what subject area, and what is the remuneration per hour?

_____

_____

_____

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REPORT OF ECA/ARSO EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND/OR IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Organization and objectives:

1. The ECA/ARSO Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment and/or Improvement of National Standards for the Protection of the African Environment (First meeting of ARSO/TC.9) was held at ECA, Addis Ababa from 10-14 June 1985. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) located in Nairobi, Kenya. The main purpose of the meeting was to consider the mission report of the ECA/ARSO Consultant on Developing National Environmental Standards for the Protection of the African Environment.

2. The Expert Group meeting was held in response to ECA resolution 412 (XVI) of April 1981 on the Development of environmental protection legislation in the ECA region and ECA resolution 496 (XIX) of May 1984 - Environment and Development: Part II - Industrial environmental impact assessment. Both of these resolutions call upon ECA member States to develop precautionary measures and strategies to protect the African environment from pollution and degradation of natural resources, especially during the rapid industrialization forecasted for this United Nations Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1980-1990.

3. The main objectives of the joint ECA/ARSO technical co-operation on the Development of African Regional Environment Standards are:

(a) to review the state-of-the-art in African countries in regard to environmental standards;

(b) to develop a programme of activities for implementing African regional standards;

(c) to promote regional and international co-operation on standardization in Africa; and

(d) to make recommendations and guidelines for strengthening national infrastructure for the assessment and management of environmental degradation in Africa.

Attendance:

4. The ECA/ARSO Expert Group meeting was attended by the following invited experts on standardization from 6 member States of the Economic Commission for Africa: Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi and Senegal. (The full list of participants is attached as Annex I).

5. The following United Nations organs, organizations and bodies participated at the meeting: the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

6. Representatives of the following inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations participated as observers in the Expert Group meeting: the Organization of African Unity, the Tri Continental Development, and the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM).

Opening of the meeting

7. The meeting was opened by the Executive Secretary of ECA, Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, who traced its origins to ECA Conference of Ministers resolutions 312 (XVI) of April 1981 on "Development of environmental protection legislation", and 496 (XIX) of May 1984 on "Environment and Development", and outlined its main objectives. In Africa environmental protection and management was relatively new, at least at the regional level, as such, expert meetings were needed so that at the national level the appropriate African environmental managerial tools could be identified and put into perspective.

8. Africa's major concerns with environmental management were not exactly the same as those of the industrialized countries. In Africa environmental issues were predominantly problems that reflected poverty and inadequately trained manpower as well as inadequate supplies of drinking water, drought and desertification, deforestation and soil degradation, and over-exploited natural resources. During the third United Nations Development Decade, poor performance in food and agricultural production, in industrial development, trade, finance and money transactions and in debt servicing, had reached crisis level, exacerbated by the double scourge of drought and desertification. Drought and desertification, coupled with demographic trends, the dependence of the African economy on external inputs, disequilibrium due to trade imbalances, worsening external indebtedness and destabilisation of the economies of front-line States (and others by internal strife), had all contributed to the problem, and worsening environmental degradation was nullifying the efforts of African countries to rise above poverty and underdevelopment more than two decades after independence.

9. Environmental degradation in Africa was the result of several factors, such as the traditional system of shifting cultivation which was coming under undue stress from urban sprawl and overpopulation; deforestation, with the resulting soil erosion floods, landslides and eutrophication of lakes; desertification, a lack of sanitation; bush fires started for hunting and clearing; overgrazing; and pollution in its various forms. Hence, the development of standards for the protection of the African environment must be considered in its widest senses, involving not only environmental assessment to maintain specified tolerable levels of pollutants, drugs and synthetic additives in the air, water, soils, seas, food and feed, for the overall safety and health of man and other living things, but also proper environmental management of natural resources to prevent their degradation, including contamination by pollutants. The role of ARSO, as he saw it, was to ensure account was taken of environmental considerations in the activities of its technical committees on, for example, pharmaceuticals, agro-chemicals or industries, in order to be able to cope with budding pollution problems. ECA's role was to plan for better environmental management so as to eradicate the wider problems of environmental degradation in Africa.

10. The report of the consultant on developing African regional standards indicated the great variety of institutional arrangements existing within any single African country for monitoring environmental pollution, drinking water supplies, sanitation and environmental health, environmental degradation through soil erosion, deforestation, drought and desertification, and conditions in squatter settlements and slums. They ranged from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Natural Resources, from meteorological services to special sewage and water authorities, from national research councils to Government central analytical laboratories. National Standards Bodies (NSBs) with good laboratories for quality control in industry also existed, and some had started monitoring water pollution, pesticide contamination and effluents. An important question for the Expert Group to discuss was, therefore, which national administrative organizations or agencies should be responsible for establishing, regulating and monitoring environmental effluent standards relating to air and water pollution and to ecological degradation of the land and seas: should it be national environmental machineries such as the Ministry of Environment, environmental co-ordinating bodies and agencies, or should the responsibility be given to National Standards Bodies?

11. Care must be taken in establishing environmental standards. It should be done without causing financial hardship or sacrificing the rapid industrial development and economic growth needed by Africa's peoples. The Group must carefully review the implications of strictly applying the very high pollution control standards and requirements of the industrialized countries to the African environment. The important thing was to utilize the standards of the industrialized countries, learn from their mistakes and keep a strict watch on the danger that unwary developing countries might be persuaded to accept the dumping of developed countries' hazardous chemicals and industrial wastes in their territories. The environmental standards of the industrialized developed countries could be used as guidelines for discussing African environmental standards, taking into account the biological facts that toxic chemicals at certain concentrations in the air, water, soil, in food or in feed, were hazardous to life anywhere.

12. The representative of the Secretary-General of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) said that his organization was responsible for the promotion of standardization on the continent. Standards in themselves were useless, however, unless they could be applied: their implementation involved quality control, certification, testing and metrology. ARSO had therefore adopted an integrated approach to standardization in order to ensure all the relevant aspects were adequately covered. Eight Technical Committees had been set up by the ARSO Council in 1982 to prepare African regional standards in the priority sectors of basic and general standards, agriculture and food products, building and civil engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgy, chemistry and chemical engineering, electrotechnology, textiles, and transport and communications. In 1984 the Council had decided to set up a ninth technical committee, to be responsible for standardization in the field of environmental protection, sanitation and pollution control. Its decision had coincided with the initiation of the ECA project on the establishment and/or improvement of

national standards for the protection of the African environment, which provided on opportunity for very close collaboration between ARSO and ECA in recruiting a consultant to survey the infrastructure in selected African countries with a view to the development of national standards for protection of the environment. The result of that mission was a report which would form the subject of the Group's discussions during the coming days. It was the hope of ARSO that the meeting would examine the mission report critiecally and come up with conclusions to guide ARSO, and especially the new technical committee in the development of African regional standards for environmental protection and pollution control. The Expert Group would then reconstitute itself as ARSO Technical Committee No. 9 and hold its first meeting to determine the range of subjects it would cover, consider establishing sub-committees for various subjects, determine priorities and give guidelines to its secretariat on the further development of regional standards for environmental protection and pollution control. The Committee will also be called upon to adopt eight international standards as draft African Regional Standards. More standards would be recommended for adoption at future meetings.

13. Since the establishment of the eight ARSO technical Committees in 1982, two committee meetings had taken place, a total of 250 draft African Regional Standards adopted, and 115 circulated to ARSO member States for voting. All 115 had been approved by the member States. Preparations for printing the standards were well advanced, and it was hoped that they would be available for use some time in 1986. Quality control, certification, testing and metrology programmes had also been drawn up, and as soon as resources permitted activities in those areas would begin, thus ensuring that the newly adopted standards could be enforced.

14. In conclusion, he wished the Expert Group success and said he was confident that collaboration between ARSO and ECA would increase in the future.

Election of Officers:

15. The following officers were elected:

Chairman:	Mr. Cheikh Kane, Directeur, Institut Senegalaise de Normalisation, Dakar, Senegal
Rapporteur:	Mr. Getahun Tabor, Head Biological Standards Division, ESI Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Agenda and organization of work:

16. The ECA/ARSO Expert Group meeting adopted the following agenda as contained in document E/ECA/SDEHSD/ENV/Inf.1:

1. Opening of the meeting

2. Election of officers

3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

4. Developing national environmental standards for Africa:

   (a) State-of-the-Art on Environmental Standards in African Countries;

   (b) Programme of action for the Development of African Regional Standards for Environmental Protection;

   (c) International Co-operation on Environmental Standardization in Africa;

   (d) Recommendations and Guidelines for Strengthening National Infrastructures for Assessment and Management of Environmental Degradation in Africa.

5. Programme of Activities of ARSO Technical Committee on Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (ARSO/TC.9)

6. Date and venue of next meeting

7. Adoption of the Report and Closure of the meeting

17. The meeting also adopted the following programme or work:

Morning session: 9 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Afternoon session: 3 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Coffee break in the morning and tea break in the afternoon were allowed for.

B. PROCEEDING OF THE MEETING

Chapter 1 - State-of-the-art on Environmental Standards in African countries

18. The consultant presented chapter 1 of the report entitled the"State-of-the-art on environmental standards in African countries" in terms of the development of environmental standards for air, water and soil pollution as well as on environmental degradation. He stated that this chapter gives the background to the study, a general analysis of the prevailing situation as well as future trends and courses of action in the area of standards for environmental protection and management. It also gives a detailed discussion of the mission to four selected countries - Ethiopia, Egypt, Malawi and Zimbabwe - that were chosen for the study. He also made an analysis of the few completed questionnaires received from ECA member States for that purpose.

19. He further stated that the chapter highlights the collaboration of ARSO with ECA in carrying out this ECA programme activity for 1984-1985 on the establishment and/or improvement of environmental standards in the region. The objectives of this

programme activity being to provide a framework for assisting member States to establish or improve environmental standards in general for air, water, soil pollution and land degradation.

20. He emphasized that the purpose of the study was, therefore, to identify the existing environmental standardization infrastructure and institutional setting, the range and sources of toxic or particulate pollutants and from these, determine tolerable limits for each pollutant.

21. He said that he visited the countries named above as well as the ARSO Office, UNCHS (HABITAT) and UNEP (GEMS) all based in Nairobi, Kenya. With this background, chapter 1 discusses the different aspects of the three areas of pollution in these countries that are being handled by them as well as inputs from the organizations visited.

22. In the discussions that followed on this chapter, the following issues were raised for updating the content and scope of the chapter:

23. The representative of HABITAT raised the point that one of the priority areas was pollution in settled areas due to uncontrolled development and building along water-courses as well as pipe water pollution through back-syphoning, household and human waste disposal. After discussion, the participants agreed that this should be reflected in paragraphs 25 and 48 of the consultant's report.

24. One Expert raised the point that health related problems were not fully covered in this chapter and that the problem of water contamination by human waste, causing water borne diseases should be included in paragraphs 26 - 28 and 113. After discussion, it was agreed that this was an important issue and should be included as in the final version of the chapter.

25. The observer from Tri-Continental Development raised the issue of functional co-ordination as an area which should have been fully discussed in this chapter; the need for closer collaboration between the National Standards Bodies and the National Environmental Co-ordination bodies was emphasized; other participants pointed out that in most African countries, regulations regarding environmental standards were usually drawn by individual ministries without close consultation with the National Standards Bodies (NSB) and this rendered co-ordination difficult; it was, therefore, necessary for the National Standards Body to be responsible for the co-ordination of all national standards both with the national environmental machineries and the other government ministries; the concerns of the expert group was that this should be reflected in the final version of the consultant's report.

26. One Expert raised the point that, in paragraphs 49-51, reference to poverty as being the most important causes of environmental destruction was rather misleading as to what should be measured in considering standards. A representative of the Secretariat suggested that this should be amended to include "poverty and under-development", to give those paragraphs the full meaning of the situation; this was agreed.

27. One Expert also observed that on the whole, mention should be made of those countries where standards exist although this was mentioned in the annex in general terms as the consultant explained.

28. A representative of the Secretariat emphasized that there was the need to complete the questionnaires that were sent out so that chapter 1 could be updated, as it was only 75 per cent completed without the data from the member States.

29. A representative of the Secretariat observed that in the final presentation, there should be an overview of the situation of standards as they apply elsewhere, particularly in terms of administration and enforcement so that it will provide a basis for comparison. The consultant replied that this was impracticable in view of the limited time available for the study as the literature did not exist.

Chapter 2 - Programme of action for the development of African Regional Standards for environmental protection

30. The Consultant's report on the programme of action for the development of African Regional Standards for environmental protection called upon ARSO to establish a Technical Committee (TC) to deal with standardization in the field of environmental protection and pollution control. The various areas to be covered by the TC were identified as environmental health and sanitation and safe drinking water supply, air pollution, human settlements, desertification and drought. Within these broad areas, priority subjects were identified for standardization in the short-term (5 years) and long-term (10 years).

31. In order to provide support for the standardization activities of the TC, the consultant recommended that ARSO should strengthen its information and documentation system and develop capability for the collection and dissemination of information on pollution standards and legislation, and related environmental subjects. In this connection, the analysis of the questionnaire on existing environmental standards in Africa was to be accorded priority. Other activities under information and documentation are, strengthening of the institutional capabilities of the member States of ARSO and their linkage with ARSO's Documentation and Information System (ARSO-DIS), development of directories of experts and institutions involved in environmental standards and monitoring, and so on.

32. In order to promote active participation of National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of ARSO member States in ARSO technical activities, the consultant stated that it will be necessary for ARSO to be given technical assistance support to enable it to assist its member States to establish NSBs or strengthen already existing ones to upgrade their capability for standardization, quality control, certification, testing and metrology. The non-member States of ARSO should also be persuaded to join ARSO so that they can also benefit from this assistance programme and contribute effectively to the activities of ARSO/TC on environmental protection and pollution control.

33. In the case of environmental monitoring at the national level, the consultant stressed the importance for the NSBs to identify the various functional organizations responsible for enforcement of environmental standards and regulations in order to co-operate closely with them in the development of the necessary infrastructure for controlling environmental pollution and degradation.

34. The consultant also made mention of a joint ECA/ARSO project of Technical Assistance to member States of ARSO and ECA. Under this programme, it is expected that assistance to member States will be made through projects to be identified by consultants. Some of the activities which would be undertaken under this programme are manpower and institutional development, development of training materials, organization of seminars, development of directories and so on.

35. In his contributions on the priority subjects identified for standardization in the short-term, one Expert mentioned rampant defaecation and seepage of excreta into water bodies as the single-most important cause of water-borne diseases and death in Africa. He, therefore, proposed the addition of "low cost human waste disposal systems" as a priority item for standardization in the short-term under environmental health and sanitation and safe drinking water supply in para. 128.

36. To enable ARSO to finalise work on the questionnaire and obtain valuable information needed for its standardization efforts, countries which had not submitted their completed questionnaires to ARSO were urged to do so as soon as possible. Already the consultant had collected the completed questionnaire from the countries visited (Ethiopia, Egypt, Malawi and Zimbabwe) and ARSO has received only four more namely, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania and one other.

37. Several Experts stressed the need for co-ordination of activities at the national level. This was considered necessary in order to avoid duplication of effort, with its resultant waste of resources. It was suggested that in cases where there are Ministries of Environment or Environmental Authorities responsible for co-ordination of environmental activities, the standardization aspects should be the responsibility of the NSBs, and the functional bodies should be responsible for implementation of environmental standards and regulations.

38. One Expert raised the question of whether the African Regional Standards to be developed by ARSO/TC 9 would be compulsory standards in view of the health aspects of environmental standards. The representative of ARSO replied that the African Regional Standards developed by ARSO are for adoption and implementation by member States at the national level. Whether these standards should be compulsory or voluntary is a decision to be taken by member States. At the regional level, ARSO hopes to enforce compliance with its standards through operation of a regional certification system. Another participant wondered why ARSO was dealing with standards in the social field, unlike in the developed countries where NSBs are more concerned with standardization in the technical fields. In reply to this question, the representative of ARSO stressed the pioneering role of standardization in Africa and the necessity for NSBs to be involved in standardization in all development sectors.

39. On training, the meeting was informed by the Secretariat of the current ECA/UNEP project on the Incorporation of environmental components into the training programmes of ECA-sponsored institutions. Under this project, selected staff of eleven ECA-sponsored institutions would be given training to enable them to introduce environmental considerations into their regular training programmes.

Chapter 3 - International Co-operation on Environmental Standardization and Degradation in Africa

40. In introducing Chapter 3, the consultant pointed out that the activities of regional and international organizations in Africa and outside Africa involved in some aspect of environmental protection and pollution control, assessment or management were being highlighted. This chapter also contains a review of donor agencies providing technical assistance support for the work of some of the regional organizations listed.

41. In this chapter of the Consultant's report, the question of co-ordination was raised again by a few Experts. This time, not on national co-ordinating mechanisms, but on the need for subregional co-ordination between a group of neighbouring countries with similar environmental problems, as well as on the need for regional and international co-operation to avoid duplication of efforts.

42. In response to this point on co-ordination, the representative of ARSO informed the meeting that some subregional organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of eastern and southern Africa and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have signed joint agreements with ARSO for assistance in drawing up standards for trade promotion within the subregions. He also pointed out that since a number of regional and international organizations mentioned in this chapter have already developed standards in various areas of development, ARSO was planning to examine these standards critically, modify them to suit the African environment for adoption by its member States, instead of applying them lock, stock and barrel!

43 The representative of the Secretariat pointed out that since the Consultant was only able to collect information for this chapter at the United Nations Offices in Nairobi, representatives of United Nations organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations present, should examine the entries here for improvement at the global level.

44. One Expert pointed out that the Consultant's report was silent on radio-active materials, either as pollutants in the air, water and food, or in its role at destroying bacteria for the preservation of foods, as it was important in certain African countries. The chairman reflected that this point should be incorporated into each chapter of the Consultant's report, as ARSO has already listed it in its work programme.

45. Several Experts pointed out that international organizations playing an important role in developing environmental standardization or combating environmental degradation, were not mentioned in chapter 3 of the Consultant's report. The following organizations were to be included with the submission of a paragraph on their activities by certain Experts at the Expert Group meeting:

(a) UNDP for its role in funding UNSO and ARSO, and for providing country projects some of which deal with environmental protection and pollution control;

(b) the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for being responsible for radio-active materials and the safe disposal of radio-active wastes;

(c) UNIDO for its role in industrial development and industrial waste disposal problems;

(d) The International Programme for Chemical Safety (IPCS) of WHO/UNEP/ILO should be covered also;

(e) The activities of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) should also be included as it has been engaged in environmental pollution testing for a long time.

(f) The Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) should be mentioned as an intergovernmental organization to combat drought and desertification in the Sahel with the co-operation of UNSO and the OECD. Also the role of the Institut du Sahel and the Club du Sahel should be given.

46. Then the Consultant pointed out that donor agencies were dealt with in page 122 of his report for their activities. The representative of ARSO pointed out that the assistance received from France, the Federal Republic of Germany as donor governments and that from UNDP and UNIDO should be reflected in Chapter III of the Consultant's report.

47 The representative of WHO pointed out that under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD), a total of 65 million dollars was available for projects in the three subregions in Africa based at (i) Bamako for West Africa, (ii) Addis Ababa for Central Africa and (iii) Lusaka for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Chapter 4 - Recommendations and Guidelines for strengthening national infrastructure for the assessment and management of environmental degradation in Africa

48. The Consultant presented agenda item 4 (d) which deals with the above-mentioned chapter 4.

49. He pointed out that this section of the report also included:

(a) Summary of findings for the development of national environmental standards;

(b) Guidelines for strengthening national infrastructure for assessing and managing environmental degradation in Africa.

50. The Consultant stated that the development of environmental standards can be divided into five main topics as reflected in his report. These were amended to read:

(a) General information;

(b) Air pollution and weather forecasting;

(c) Water pollution and sanitation;

(d) Ecological degradation; and

(e) Establishment and maintenance of environmental standards.

51. During the discussions that followed, a member of ECA Secretariat pointed out that the outlines given in the introductory section of chapter 4 of the Consultant's report does not reflect the main body of this section. The ECA Secretariat observed that each topic should have been addressed as outlined in the introductory section. The consultant noted the observation and promised that it will be taken care off in the final report.

52. One Expert also observed that the Consultant's report did not reflect the true functions of the Meteorological Authority in Egypt. He pointed out that in Egypt, there are laboratories for controlling air pollution through existing regulations and that this agency does conduct air pollution monitoring and is basically interested in motor vehicle emission as well as with air pollution. The expert then promised to give a written statement regarding the functions of the Egyptian Meteorological Authority to the ECA Secretariat to be reflected in the Consultant's Report.

53. In his presentation regarding guidelines for strengthening national infrastructure for assessing and managing environmental degradation in Africa, the consultant called for the following action plan and steps to be observed at the national level:

(a) establish or designate a government authority to be the national contact point e.g. meteorological services, standards development activities, control of desertification, drought, monitoring and early detection of national disasters, monitoring and control of environmental pollution, and so on.

(b) assess the problems prevailing in a country on specific fields and collect adequate data which would assist in decision-making on what action to take at country, subregional or continental levels;

(c) assist in the establishment of national priorities for action. This activity, he says, requires assistance of international organizations like UNSO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, WMO, ILO, UNEP and HABITAT etc. At this point, a member of the ECA Secretariat also pointed out that section (f) of this part of the report did not relate to guidelines for strengthening national infrastructure. The consultant noted the observation and stated that in the final copy of his report these observations would be corrected.

54. During the discussions that followed, one expert pointed out that even though the consultant visited Kenya as shown in Annex I of the Consultant's Report, there was no mention of Kenya's standardization activities in the report. In his reply, the Consultant stated that he did not visit any of the national institutions Kenya, because the Government of Kenya was not ready to receive him. Therefore, in Kenya, the Consultant visited only international organizations. It was agreed to delete Kenya from Annex I - the list of countries visited and replace it with a list of institutions visited.

55. On a question raised about the significance of Annex III - List of recommended national and regional standards on the environment, the Consultant replied that the list includes some environmental standards already existing in some African countries, hence ARSO/TC 9 can consider the list in formulating its work programme.

C. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

56. Although Chapter 4 of the Consultant's Report deals with recommendations and guidelines for developing national environmental standards, yet it is necessary to summarize the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on this topic here below:

Recommendations

1. The National Standards Bodies (NSBs) should have overall responsibility for the development of environmental and other standards in the country, and that National Environmental Co-ordinating bodies should be responsible for implementing these standards as they relate to environmental management.

2. NSB should also collaborate with the National Environmental machinery who are responsible for overall environmental assessment and management in the country.

3. At the regional level, ARSO and ECA should liaise with other international organizations (UN, IGOs, NGOs) working on environmental standardization, to avoid duplication of efforts.

4. Priority areas in the work programme of ARSO/TC 9 on developing regional standards for the protection of the African environment should emphasize safe drinking water supply, human waste disposal, drought and desertification problems.

5. At this stage of Africa's development, there is an urgent need for the development of "social standards" for environmental degradation such as, approved methodology for environmental impact assessment, codes of practice for low cost pit latrines, guidelines, codes of conduct, and so on.

6. African countries should also critically examine for adoption, taking into consideration the local conditions, the very precise "technological/ scientific standards" indicating the limits of pollutants in the environment for health and safety, which have been developed by the industrialized countries.

7. Supporting measures to promote effective development of standardization for the protection of the African environment should include:

   (i) strengthening of national laboratories for monitoring pollutants and testing for contaminants, with a supply of scientific equipment and information;

   (ii) organizing of training workshop, seminars, refresher courses for scientists and technicians involved in environmental standards;

   (iii) establishment of national infrastructures such as standards bodies, environmental co-ordinating machinery, focal points on specific environmental problems, where none exist;

   (iv) develop environmental legislation for enforcement of standards, and provide environmental information and education for consciousness raising in the public sector.

8. The questionnaires sent out under the ECA/ARSO project should be completed and returned by all member States as soon as possible for a more realistic assessment of the development of national environmental standards in Africa.

57. The following conclusions were arrived at:

1. The amendments made on the Consultant's report by the experts were attached to the draft Report of the Expert Group Meeting for consideration. They will be taken into account in preparing the ECA/ARSO document which will be distributed to ECA member States with the Report, for consideration at the Third Meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment at Addis Ababa, 22-26 July 1985.

2. During the deliberations at the Expert Group Meeting, each expert expressed praise and gratitude to the ECA/ARSO Consultant, Dr. Fletcher Banda for the high quality of his report, which was the main working document of this Expert Group Meeting.

Adoption of the Report and Closure of the Meeting (item 7)

58. The rapporteur presented the draft report of the meeting and it was adopted paragraph by paragraph. The meeting also discussed in detail the summary of the recommendations of the consultant's report and the conclusions of the expert group meeting. Then the amendments made on the consultant's report by the experts, which was annexed to the draft report, were considered.

59. It is noted that since the Expert Group Meeting was jointly held between ECA and ARSO, the meeting considered Agenda item 5 on programme of activities and item 6 on date and venue of next meeting as the ARSO Technical Committee on Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (ARSO/TC.9). Hence, a separate report was prepared, discussed and adopted for the First meeting of ARSO/TC.9.

60. In closing the Expert Group meeting, the chairman expressed his thanks to the experts for their cooperation and to the secretariats of ECA and ARSO for facilitating the work of the Bureau. The Chief of the Environment Section expressed thanks to the experts on behalf of the Executive Secretary of ECA and the representative of ARSO did the same on behalf of his Secretary-General.

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ANNEX I

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ECA/ARSO Expert Group Meeting on the
Establishment and/or Improvement of
National Standards for the Protection of
the African Environment

(First meeting of ARSO/TC.9)

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Third Meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental
Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment

Addis Ababa, 22-26 July 1985

LC/NAIROBI

Promotion of Technical Co-operation among and between African Governments for the Implementation of Conventions and Protocols on the Environment

I. Background and Justification

1. During the implementation of the joint ECA/UNEP project FP/1002-79-01 (2000) - Development of Environmental Protection Legislation in the ECA Region about four years ago, a preliminary study was made on the status of regional and international co-operation in environmental legislation in the ECA region. The results of the study, found in the End-of-Project Report published by the United Nations ECA as document E/CN.14/ECU/5, indicated the more relevant international conventions and protocols on the environment to which African countries were expected to become parties for implementation. However, it was noted that by December 1980, out of 22 international environmental treaties examined, only 8 had been ratified by 11-28 African countries and the remainder (14) by generally 1-9 African countries. These figures have slightly improved over the past four years based on data presented here as Annexes I-IV on the participation of African states in global conventions protecting the environment as of August 1984. Of 27 global conventions and amendment protocols examined by UNEP, only 9 had been ratified by 10-33 African countries and the remaining 18 by 1-7 African countries. However, the overall performance is still not satisfactory for the African region.

2. ECA took the opportunity to bring this to the attention of a meeting of Government Experts organized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in November 1984 at Addis Ababa, to revise the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1968). A preliminary discussion then followed on the need for regional technical co-operation for the adoption, ratification and implementation of international treaties and agreements in the field of the environment. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) also present at the meeting as an OAU consultant in revising the above-mentioned African convention, expressed interest in collaborating with the ECA and the OAU in promoting such technical cooperation in Africa IUCN indicated that it had previously cooperated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to produce a set of tables to indicate the participation of States in Global Conventions for the Protection of the Environment. And so, UNEP has made available the sets of tables for the Africa region attached here as Annexes I to IV to indicate the performance of the member States in implementing the international treaties and agreements on the environment. Another activity of the project is to investigate the problems encountered by African Governments in ratifying and taking the necessary administrative steps to create or adapt the existing national machine ies and institutional framework to implement international and regional treaties and agreements for the protection of the environment.

II. Objectives

3. The long-term objective is to promote and strengthen technical co-operation among and between African States to re-inforce their national capabilities to ratify and implement international and regional conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.

4. The more immediate objectives are:

(i) To survey the performance of African countries in becoming parties to, ratifying and implementing international and regional conventions and protocols on the environment, in comparison to that of other regions;

(ii) To make a preliminary investigation on the difficulties faced by African Governments in ratifying and implementing international conventions and protocols, and in particular those pertaining to the African environment

(iii) To prepare guidelines for assisting African Governments on request, to accede to such international and regional treaties and agreements, and to implement them after incorporation into the national legislation framework,

(iv) To collect and disseminate information on the state of ratification and implementation of the international and regional conventions and protocols pertaining to the African environment by the African Governments.

III. Legislative Authority

(i) ECA resolution 412 (XVI) of April 1981 - Strengthening of national capabilities for environmental legislation, assessment and management as a development strategy;

(ii) UNEP Governing Council decision 10/14(VI) of May 1982 on Environmental Law; its decision 11/7 Part Two B(IV) on International treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment, and the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme 1984-1989 (UNEP/GC.10/7);

(iii) The following OAU resolutions are of significance: CM/Res.169(XI) - Approving the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; CM/Res.262(XVIII) on Environment; CM/Res.281(XIX) on Environment; CM/Res.379(XXIII) on the Conservation of African Ecosystems; and CM/Res.893 (XXXVII) on Environment and Human Settlements.

IV. Activities and Work Plan

5. To assist African countries, at their request, to implement international treaties and agreements such as conventions and protocols for the protection of the environment, the following activities are proposed:

(a) Regional survey missions to (15-20) selected African countries to:

(i) update information on existing national environmental legislation relating to, and

(ii) survey existing administrative machinery to implement international and regional conventions and protocols on the environment;

(b) Regional seminar to be organized jointly with ECA/UNEP/OAU/IUCN to

(i) consider the above mission report on national environmental capabilities

(ii) discuss country papers on difficulties African countries experience in acceding to, ratifying and implementing international and regional treaties and agreements in the field of the environment and

(iii) discuss proposed guidelines to overcome such problems.

6. The proposed work plan is as follows:

(i)	October - December 1985	- Preparation of a joint project document between ECA, UNEP, OAU and IUCN
(ii)	January - March 1986	- Seeking funding sources to implement the project activities with the assistance of UNEP Clearing House facilities
(iii)	April 1986	- Selection of five consultants (5 w/m) to carry out survey missions (1 w/m to cover 3-4 countries in each MULPOC)
(iv)	May - June 1986	- Regional survey mission to 15-20 selected African countries
(v)	July - August 1986	- Preparation of mission report and for regional seminar
(vi)	November 1986	- Regional Seminar on promotion of technical cooperation for the implementation of conventions and protocols on the environment in Africa
(vii)	January 1987	- Report of the Regional Seminar to the Fourth Meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and the Environment

V. Outputs

7. The main outputs of the proposed activities will be:

a) Provision of technical assistance to African countries for the implementation of international and regional treaties and agreements on the environment;

b) Production of guidelines and recommendations to assist developing countries in acceding to, ratifying and implementing conventions and protocols in the environment;

c) Availability of information and materials on problems faced by African countries in endeavouring to implement international conventions and protocols on the environment, for future use in training workshops to develop national environmental legislation capabilities.

VI. Inputs

a) Inputs into the project activities from ECA, UNEP, IUCN and the OAU will be the seeking of financial support to implement the project. Several work/months of professional and administrative staff support will be put in to prepare the project document, questionnaire for the regional survey mission, hiring and briefing of the consultants, aide-memoires to member States and for the substantive servicing of the regional seminar proposed.

b) Government inputs will be the usual provision of administrative and technical facilities to the consultants on the survey missions to collect information on the problems involved. Government experts attending the regional seminar will prepare country papers on the difficulties their governments experience in acceding to, ratifying and implementing international and regional treaties and agreements.

VII. Funding

8. One of the main activities of the Environmental Law Programme of UNEP, besides the formulation of legal instruments, such as international treaties and agreements, and the preparation of international guidelines, principles and standards such as those dealing with shared natural resources, the world charter on nature, the code of practice for the management of hazardous wastes, environmental impact assessment,is to provide international assistance for developing national legislation with supporting administration measures. Although country missions requested are normally funded from the technical assistance budgets of the UNEP Regional Office for Africa in Nairobi, UNEP is being requested to consider the funding of this project through the "clearing house facilities". Since the project hopes to strengthen the national capabilities of African countries in environmental legislation and law enforcement, this will enhance the solving of some of their most serious environmental problems for which the clearing house facility was established.

VIII Recommendations for action

9. With this kind of background information and preliminary survey of the participation of African countries in global conventions to protect the environment, this Joint Intergovernmental Committee may wish to comment on the objectives and proposed activities of the project, and to recommend that the OAU, ECA, UNEP and the IUCN undertake a joint activity to provide technical cooperation to African countries for the adoption, ratification and implementation of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.

10. Finally, the attention of African countries are drawn to the 1979 Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, to become full members before the deadline 31 July 1985. The convention is of utmost importance as migratory species have breeding habitats in African tropical wetlands and the warm seas during temperate winters. As such, the EEC is expected to provide limited assistance to African member States to attend the first meeting of the Conference of contracting parties to the convention to be held in Bonn (FRG) in October 1985, for adequate representation by the African region.

ANNEX I

TABLE 1a

PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN STATES IN GLOBAL CONVENTIONS PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

(Membership status as of 15 August 1984)

	NATURE CONSERVATION							MARINE ENVIRONMENT										
	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar 1971)	Amendment Protocol (Paris 1982)	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris 1972)	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington 1973)	Amendment Protocol (Bonn 1979)	Amendment Protocol (Gaborone 1983)	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn 1979)	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (Brussels 1969)	Amendment Protocol (London 1976)	International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (Brussels 1969)	Amendment Protocol (London 1973)	International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (Brussels 1971)	Amendment Protocol (London 1976)	Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London, Mexico, Moscow, Washington 1972)	Amendment Protocol (London 1978)	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (London 1973)	Amendment Protocol (London 1978)	United Nations Convention on the Law of the [illegible] (Montego Bay 1982)
Algeria	●		●	●				●				●						
Angola																		
Benin			●	●														
Botswana				●	●													
Burkina Faso																		
Burundi			●															
Cameroon			●	●			●	●	●	●	●							
Cape Verde														●				
Central African Republic			●	●														
Chad																		
Comoros																		
Congo				●														
Djibouti																		
Egypt			●	●	●		●											
Equatorial Guinea																		
Ethiopia			●															
Gabon								●		●		●		●			●	
Gambia				●														●
Ghana			●	●				●		●		●						●
Guinea			●	●														
Guinea-Bissau																		
Ivory Coast			●					●										●
Kenya				●	●									●		●		
Lesotho																		
Liberia				●				●	●	●	●	●	●				●	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			●											●				
Madagascar			●	●	●													
Malawi			●	●														
Mali			●															
Mauritania	●		●															
Mauritius				●	●													
Morocco	●		●	●				●		●				●				
Mozambique			●	●														
Namibia																		●
Niger			●	●	●		●											
Nigeria			●	●	●			●						●				
Rwanda				●														
Sao Tome and Principe																		
Senegal	●	●	●	●				●		●								
Seychelles			●	●	●	●		●				●		●				
Sierra Leone																		
Somalia																		
South Africa	●	●		●	●			●						●				
Sudan			●	●														
Swaziland																		
Togo				●	●	●												
Tunisia	●		●	●	●			●		●	●	●		●		●	●	
Uganda																		
United Republic of Tanzania			●	●														
Zaire			●	●										●				
Zambia			●	●														
Zimbabwe			●	●	●													●

TABLE 1b

PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN STATES IN GLOBAL CONVENTIONS PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

(Membership status as of 15 August 1984)

	WORKING ENVIRONMENT					PEACE AND ENVIRONMENT			
	Convention Concerning the Use of White Lead in Painting (Geneva 1921)	Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionizing Radiations (Geneva 1960)	Convention Concerning Protection Against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (Geneva 1971)	Convention Concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards Caused by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents (Geneva 1974)	Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (Geneva 1977)	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (Moscow 1963)	Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (London, Moscow, Washington 1971)	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on their Destruction (London, Moscow, Washington 1972)	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (New York 1976)
Algeria	●								
Angola									
Benin	●					●		●	
Botswana						●	●		
Burkina Faso	●								
Burundi									
Cameroon	●								
Cape Verde						●	●	●	●
Central African Republic	●					●	●		
Chad	●					●			
Comoros	●								
Congo	●						●	●	
Djibouti	●	●							
Egypt		●		●		●			●
Equatorial Guinea									
Ethiopia							●	●	
Gabon	●					●			
Gambia						●			
Ghana		●				●	●	●	●
Guinea	●	●	●	●	●				
Guinea-Bissau						●	●	●	
Ivory Coast	●		●			●	●		
Kenya						●		●	
Lesotho							●	●	
Liberia						●			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya						●			
Madagascar	●					●			
Malawi						●			●
Mali	●								
Mauritania	●					●			
Mauritius						●	●	●	
Morocco	●		●			●	●		
Mozambique									
Namibia									
Niger	●					●	●	●	
Nigeria						●		●	
Rwanda						●	●	●	
Sao Tome and Principe							●	●	●
Senegal	●					●			
Seychelles							●	●	
Sierra Leone						●		●	
Somalia									
South Africa						●	●	●	
Sudan						●			
Swaziland						●	●		
Togo	●					●	●	●	
Tunisia	●					●	●	●	●
Uganda						●			
United Republic of Tanzania					●	●			
Zaire						●		●	
Zambia			●		●	●	●		
Zimbabwe									

TABLE 5

PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL SEAS CONVENTIONS ADOPTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UNEP

(Membership status as of 1 April 1984)

Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona 1976)	Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Barcelona 1976)	Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Barcelona 1976)	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (Athens 1980)	Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (Geneva 1982)	
●	●	●	●		Albania
●	●	●			Algeria
●	●	●	●	●	Cyprus
●	●	●	●	●	European Economic Community
●	●	●	●		Egypt
●	●	●			France
●	●	●			Greece
●	●	●	●	●	Israel
●	●	●			Italy
●	●	●			Lebanon
●	●	●			Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
●	●	●	●		Malta
●	●	●			Monaco
●	●	●	●		Morocco
●	●	●			Spain
●	●	●	●		Syrian Arab Republic
●	●	●		●	Tunisia
●	●	●	●		Turkey
●	●	●			Yugoslavia

TABLE 6

PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL SEAS CONVENTIONS ADOPTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UNEP

(Membership status as of 1 April 1984)

Kuwait Regional Convention for Co-operation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution (Kuwait 1978)	Protocol Concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Kuwait 1978)	
●	●	Bahrain
●	●	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
●	●	Iraq
●	●	Kuwait
●	●	Oman
●	●	Qatar
●	●	Saudi Arabia
●	●	United Arab Emirates

TABLE 7

PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL SEAS CONVENTIONS ADOPTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UNEP

(Membership status as of 1 April 1984)

Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan 1981)	Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency (Abidjan 1981)	
		Angola
		Benin
●	●	Cameroon
		Cape Verde
		Congo
		Equatorial Guinea
		Gabon
		Gambia
		Ghana
●	●	Guinea
		Guinea-Bissau
●	●	Ivory Coast
		Liberia
		Mauritania
		Namibia
●	●	Nigeria
		Sao Tome and Principe
●	●	Senegal
		Sierra Leone
●	●	Togo
		Zaire

TABLE 8

PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL SEAS CONVENTIONS ADOPTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UNEP

(Membership status as of 1 April 1984)

Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (Jiddah 1982)	Protocol Concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Jiddah 1982)	
		Democratic Yemen
		Jordan
		Palestine
		Saudi Arabia
		Somalia
●	●	Sudan
●	●	Yemen

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Third Meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental
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22-26 July 1985, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ECA ENVIRONMENT IN AFRICA WORK PROGRAMME: PERFORMANCE REPORT OF CURRENT WORK PROGRAMME AND HARMONIZATION OF ECA AND UNEP FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1986-1987

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Environment in Africa Work Programme document consists of the following four parts:

A. The current work programme for the 1984-1985 biennium;

B. The Performance Report in implementing the 1984-1985 work programme,

C. The Environment in Africa Work Programme for the 1986-1987 biennium; and

D. Harmonization of the ECA Environment in Africa Work Programme with the UNEP Programme for the second biennium of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme (SWMTEP), both for the 1986-1987 biennium.

2. The current Environment in Africa Work Programme for the 1984-1985 biennium was discussed at the second meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment (the Joint Committee) held at ECA in January 1984, as an extract from document E/ECA/CM.9/3 which had been considered by the 9th ECA Conference of Ministers held at Addis Ababa in April 1983 before the ECA Work Programme and Priorities for the 1984-1985 biennium was approved by the General Assembly in December 1983.

3. The Performance Report covers only the first year (1984) of the Environment in Africa Work Programme for 1984-1985 biennium. This report as well as the future Environment in Africa Work Programme for the 1986-1987 biennium were considered at the 11th ECA Conference of Ministers held in Addis Ababa 15-27 April 1985 as documents E/ECA/CM.11/55 and E/ECA/CM.11/56 from which they were extracted. The UNEP programme for the second biennium of SWMTEP for the 1986-1987 biennium was approved at the thirteenth session of the UNEP Governing Council held at Gigiri, Nairobi, 13-26 May 1985, including the attached section D above extracted from the document (UNEP/GC.13/8) for implementation in the African region.

4. It is noted that the SWMTEP extract reflects 10 major programming areas in which the environmental aspects of development activities related to energy, transportation, industry, water, oceans, education, law, human settlements, health and so on, are considered for the African region.

5. The Joint Committee is requested to examine the Environment in Africa Work Programme for the 1986-1987 biennium (section C) in conjunction with the harmonization of the UNEP SWMTEP Programme for the African region in section D, and to indicate the interest of countries to participate in the implementation of the various activities recommended for the solution of environmental problems in Africa.

A. Environment in Africa Work Programme for 1984-1985[1/]

6. This programme is carried out by the Environment Section of the Social Development, Human Settlements and Environment Division. The subprogramme, programme elements, and related output over the biennium are described below:

Subprogramme. Development of environmental capabilities including conservation of resources and pollution control

(a) Resource requirements:
Regular budget: $212,700 (100 per cent of programme total),

1/ See Programme Budget for the 1984-1985 Biennium - Official Document: 38th Session of the General Assembly, Supplement No.6 (A/38/6).

(b) Reference: Medium-Term Plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6), paragraphs 12.51-12.54.

(c) Programme elements:

1.1 Technical co-operation for developing national environmental capabilities

Output:

(i) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on developing guidelines for the establishment or improvement of national institutions to assess, monitor and control environmental degradation in Africa, including the setting up of national standards (first quarter, 1984).

(ii) Substantive servicing of meeting on establishing or improving national standards for the protection of the African environment (third quarter, 1985).

1.2 Co-ordination of environmental activities within ECA and with UNEP

Output:

(i) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on the review of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the ECA region (second quarter, 1984)

(ii) Substantive servicing of the third meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on planning environmental policies and priorities of programming activities in Africa (second quarter, 1984).

1.3 Environmental assessment and management relating to the impact of development on natural resources utilization*

Output:

(i) Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on the state of the environment in Africa with special reference to desertification, deforestation, soil degradation, pollution and conservation of natural resources and energy (first quartrr, 1984)

(ii) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on environmental health and sanitation problems in Africa relating to water resources development (fourth quarter, 1985).

(iii) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on the review of national environmental legislation and strategies for law enforcement and accession to international environmental conventions and protocols in the African region (fourth quarter, 1984).

(iv) Report to the Council of Ministers of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC) on a study of environmental problems arising from the exploration of underground water for agricultural use in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of the Niamey-based MULPOC (second quarter, 1985).

(v) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on the methods for establishing environmental profiles and environmental impact statements for development projects in Africa (first quarter, 1985).

* Highest priority

1.4 Development of manpower capabilities and creation of environmental awareness through environmental training and education activities

Output:

(i) Report to the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on developing an action plan in environmental education and training for manpower development and public awareness of environmental problems in Africa based on 1982-1983 programme activities (third quarter, 1984),

(ii) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on the development of environmental training for coastal area management, monitoring of marine pollution and the rate of depletion of marine resources in the exclusive economic zones in the West African regional seas countries (fourth quarter, 1984).

1.5 Pollution control and waste disposal in relation to agricultural and industrial development**

Output:

(i) Report to the Council of Ministers of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC) on case studies of the effects of industrial pollution and waste disposal on human settlements and agricultural practices in the Tangiers-based MULPOC (second quarter, 1985),

(ii) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on the environmental impact of industrialization in Africa (first quarter, 1985).

Resource requirements (at revised 1983 rates)

Redeployment of posts

As indicated in paragraph 13.3 above, one p-4 and one local level post have been transferred from "Executive direction and management".

Consultants

The estimated requirements ($8,100) under this heading relate to one work-month of consultancy under programme element 1.1 for the assessment of national capabilities in setting up national standards for environmental protection.

Ad hoc expert group

The estimated requirements under this heading ($21,300) relate to a meeting which will assist the secretariat in assessing the report of the consultant on the subject referred to in the above paragraph prior to its submission to an intergovernmental meeting.

** Lowest priority

Other official travel of staff

The estimated requirements under this heading ($15,000) relate to surveys and consultations with Governments in order to follow up on policy implementation (programme elements 1.1, 1.4 and 1.5).

B. Performance Report for the Environment in Africa Work Programme (1984-1985)[2/]

Performance

Thirteen outputs were planned for delivery in 1984-1985, and it is expected that all will be implemented. In addition, five additional outputs required by legislation and one at the initiative of the secretariat were also implemented. An implementation rate of 100 per cent is expected by the end of the biennium.

Departures from programmed commitments (additional outputs)

Five additional outputs are expected, as follows:

(i) Substantive servicing of the Scientific Round Table on the Climatic Situation and Drought in Africa (Addis Ababa, 20-23 February 1984), in keeping with resolution 473 (XVIII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers,

(ii) Report to the Scientific Round Table on the impacts of and responses to drought on the socio-economic systems in Africa (first quarter, 1984);

(iii) Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on feasibility studies to establish an advanced centre for meteorology in Africa, as requested by resolution 528 (XIX) on meteorological services for drought in Africa (1985),

(iv) Substantive servicing of the third meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment (third quarter, 1985),

(v) Substantive servicing of ECA/UNDRO/OAU Meeting on natural disasters prevention and prediction in Africa (24/25 February 1984) (at the inttiative of the secretariat).

C. Environment in Africa Work Programme for 1986-1987[3/]

Programme objectives

This programme is carried out by the Environment Section of the Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Division. It has one subprogramme whose objectives during the plan period 1984-1989 will be as follows.

Work programme

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CAPABILITIES INCLUDING CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES AND POLLUTION CONTROL

(a) General objectives of the secretariat: To assist member States in the formulation of environmental policies, in the establishment of institutions, including legislative

2/ See document E/ECA/CAI.11/55 - Progress Report on the Implementation of the Work Programme and Priorities for the biennium 1984-1985.
3/ See document E/ECA/CM.11/56 - Proposed Programme of Work and Priorities for the biennium 1986-1987.

bodies, and in the design and organization of manpower training with technological support, environmental education for the public, and an information system for controlling environmental problems, and to promote the development and management of land-based, coastal and marine natural resource the use of non-conventional sources of energy, pollution control in the development process and measures to combat the growing encroachment of deserts on arable land.

(b) Resource requirements

	Percentage of programme total
Regular budget	67
Extrabudgetary	33

(c) Reference: Medium-term Plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/5), paras. 12.51 - 12.56.

(d) Programme elements:

1.1 Technical co-operation for developing national environmental capabilities*

Final outputs

(i) Advisory services to member States, on request, in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to combat the impacts of drought in Africa (one mission in 1986, one in 1987);

(ii) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on progress in the development of environmental capabilities to combat desertification in the Africa region (first quarter, 1987) (X6);

(iii) Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on the progress being made in the establishment of an advanced centre for meteorological studies in Africa within an existing institution (second quarter 1986).

1.2 Co-ordination of environmental activities within the Commission, with UNEP and with other international organizations working on environmental problems in Africa

Final output

Substantive servicing of the fifth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human settlements and Environment responsible for planning environmental policies and priorities of programming activities in Africa (first quarter, 1987).

1.3 Environmental assessment and management relating to the impact of development on natural resources utilization, including pollution control and waste disposal**

Final outputs

(i) Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on the environmental problems related to the development and management of underground water for agricultural use in the countries of the Kalahari desert region (first (quarter, 1987);

* Highest priority
** Lowest priority

(ii) Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on the effects of pollution and waste disposal from the copper mines on human settlements in the Copperbelt area (first quarter, 1987).

(iii) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on the evaluation of the impact of measures recommended at the twelfth ECA Conference of Ministers to solve problems of environmental health and diseases relating to water resource development (second quarter, 1987).

1.4 Development of manpower capabilities and creation of environmental training and education activities

Final outputs

(i) Report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on the development of curricular teaching materials and programming strategies for incorporating environmental components into ongoing and future training programmes of ECA-sponsored institutions (first quarter, 1987) (XB).

(ii) Technical publications: Directory of National Environmental Specialists and List of Institutions dealing with environmental matters in the Africa region (third quarter, 1986) (XB)

(iii) Substantive servicing of a working and study tour in China for 21 African environmental experts on techniques for combating drought and desertification (third quarter, 1987) (XB).

D. Harmonization of the ECA Environment in Africa Work Programme (1986-1989) with the Programme Budget for the Second Biennium of System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme (SWMTEP), 1986-1987 4/

A. Environment and Development

I. Integrated Approach to Environment and Development (Budget subline 2101)

Legislative authority: ECA resolution 496 (XIX) of May 1984 on Environment and Development.

(b) On-going activities.

(v)	Demonstration of integrated approach to people, resources, environment and development	UN system ECA	200 5.0

II. Integration of Environment into Development Co-operation Activities (Budget subline 2102)

Legislative authority: ECA resolution 496 (XIX) of May 1984 on Environment and Development.

4/ Extracted from UNEP/GC.13/8 - Proposed Programme Budget for the 2nd Biennium of SWMTEP, 1986-1987 (to reflect programme activities in the Africa region, budgetary figures in xooo US dollars).

(b) On-going activities.

(i)	Integration of environmental considerations in international co-operation for rural development	ICO FAO ECA	10.0 120.0 10.0
(v)	Strengthening of institutional capabilities to integrate environmental considerations in development policy and planning	UN System ECA	130.0 5.0

(c) Unimplemented activities of the 1984-1985 programme

(i)	Promotion of education and training in environment and development integration	UNESCO, reg. comms.	100.0

III. Energy (budget subline 2103)

2. Other activities of the UN System

ECA: Promotion of multinational cooperation in environmentally-sound energy development.

IV. Industry & Transportation (Budget subline 2104)

(b) On-going activities.

(ii)	Preparation of environmental management guidelines and publications	Internal (UNIDO reg. comms. etc. UNIDO, etc.)	200.0
(iii)	Support for training activities and on request, technical assistance in various industrial sectors (agro-industrial residues, utilization, alumina production, chemicals, pulp and paper, tourism, low-waste and non-waste technologies, industrial impact assessment & transportation)	Internal (in co-operation with reg. comms. UNIDO, etc.)	80.0

2. Other activities of the UN System

ECA, UNIDO: Incorporation of environmental considerations in the programme of the UN Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

United Nations, UNIDO reg. comms.: Introduction of environmental components into the transportation development strategies of the United Nations, introduction of environmental considerations into the programme of the Transport and Communications Decade for Africa and laying the foundations for similar initiatives elsewhere.

V. Environmental law and environmental machineries (budget subline 2105)

2. Other activities of the UN

UN and Dep. Comms. — Systematic collection and dissemination of information on environmental law in their respective fields.

B. Environmental Awareness

I. Environmental education (budget subline 3101)

II. Environmental training (Budget subline 3102)

(b) On-going activities:

Incorporation of environmental components into training programmes for decision-makers and professionals	UNEP	260.0
	United Nations ECA	16.0

2. Other activities

ECA: Introduction of environmental components into training programmes of 11 ECA sponsored regional and subregional institutions.

III. State of the Environment and Env. Data (Budget subline 3105)

2. Other activities

ECA: Development of an ENVIRONMENT/AFRICA Data Bank with PADIS, and systematic collection and assessment of environmental information and statistics on natural resources management for the state-of-the-environment report on the Africa region.

C. Earthwatch

IV. Outer Limits

2. Other activities of UN System

ECA : Socio-economic assessment of food losses and
etc. encroachment on arable lands in Africa.

D. Oceans

I. Global marine environment (Budget subline 5101)

2. Other activities.

ECA : Developing capacities for acquisition and assessment of marine surveying technologies.

II. Regional seas (Budget subline 5102)

(b) On-going activities:

(v)	Implementation of the West and Central African Action Plan	UNEP ECA etc.	430 10
(vi)	Development of the East African Action Plan	UNEP ECA etc.	450 10

2. Other activities:

ECA: Development of environmental training for coastal area management, monitoring of marine pollution, and assessment and management of marine and coastal ecosystems for productive development.

ECA/ UNESCO: Development of marine science and technology in Africa.

III. Living marine resources (Budget subline 5103)

2. Other activities:

ECA : Technical assistance to ECA member States for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, involving the development of manpower capabilities, infrastructure and technologies for the exploitation of the oceans and the management of its resources.

E. Water

(b) On-going activity:

(i)	Analysis of experience in managing international rivers and river basins	UNEP Governments, UN agencies ECA	250 3.0

(d) New activities.

(i)	Environmentally sound management of Inland Waters	UNEP UN agencies ECA etc.	1610

2. Other activities:

Regional Commissions: Appraisal of availability of water resources in the regions, including assistance in the assessment of surface and ground-water resources, advisory services for surveys and studies for ground-water development, planning and development of hydrological networks, assistance in the strengthening of data systems, and review of progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. Incorporation of environmental considerations in water development projects, assistance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of integrated programmes on water resources, water pollution control, including transboundary pollution, rational use of water, guidelines for ground-water management, promotion of ground-water legislation.

F. Terrestrial Ecosystems

II. Tropical forest ecosystems (Budget subline 6102)

(b) On-going activities:

(i)	Development of integrated pilot projects for applied research, training and demonstration for the rational management of tropical forest areas and their resources.	FAO, UNESCO Governments, Reg. comms.	600.0
		ECA (UNU, ICRAF, IUCN)	10.0

2. Other activities:

ECA: Promotion of regional and subregional activities relating to tropical forest management and training.

IV. Management of Agricultural Chemicals and Residues (Budget subline 6104)

(b) On-going activities:

(iii)	Support for specific demonstration activities in a limited number of countries as a contribution to international efforts geared towards the promotion and application of ecological measures against post-harvest food losses.	UNEP	100.0
		FAO	100.0
		ECA	10.0

2. Other activities:

ECA/FAO: Continued implementation of the FAO Action Programme for the Prevention of food losses.

V. Wildlife and Protected Areas (Budget subline 6105)

(b) On-going activities:

(iv)	Integrated regional training programmes for the management of wildlife and protected areas in developing countries	UNEP FAO ECA Ford Foundation	80.0 10.0 50.0

2. Other activities:

Reg. Comms. Examination of policies of member States regarding wildlife conservation, and implementation of specific conservation-oriented activities; promotion of regional training programmes for wildlife conservation.

VII. Lithosphere (Budget subline 6107)

2. Other activities.

ECA : Technical assistance to member States for the exploration, exploitation, management and utilization of mineral resources in Africa.

G. Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems and Desertification Control (Budget subline 6201)

1. Activities with UNEP:

(b) On-going activities

(iv)	Stimulating and co-ordinating desertification control activities of the United Nations system through the IAWG-Desertification (2 meetings a year).	All members of IAWG-D	
(viii)	Support to integrated pilot projects to combat desertification in arid and semi-arid areas with different socio-cultural and ecological conditions.	Governments, UNEPCOM ECA	260.0 50.0 10.0
(xi)	Establishment of regional networks of sand dune stabilization and NGOs	UNEP, UN bodies, Govt. ECA	300.0 130.0 5.0

(d) New activities:

(i)	Establishment as appropriate of regional joint ventures in Southern Africa, South Asia and South America.	Reg. Comms. other regional bodies	200.0

2. Other activities.

ECA: Promotion of integrated rural development to solve food production, availability and nutritional value, and development of water resources in drought-affected areas through assessment of surface and underground water resources, promotion of training workshops/seminars and study tours on desertification control in the Africa region, and application of remote sensing techniques to monitor/the genesis of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian borders.

H. Health and Human Settlements

IV. Human Settlements (Budget subline 7104)

(b) On-going activities.

Application of guidelines on environmental aspects of human settlements planning and EIA methodology for urban and regional planning	UNEP UNCHS UNESCO ECA	200.0 180.0 5.0

2. Other activities:

ECA: Development of strategies to enable member States to cope with water-borne diseases, community waste disposal and sanitation problems in relation to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) and the Global Strategy for Health for All by the year 2000.

J. Regional and Technical Co-operation

(b) On-going activities.

(ii) Strengthening of environmental institutional capabilities of the regional commissions	UNEP ECA ECWA ESCAP ECLAC	750 900
(iii) Support for technical co-operation among developing countries to meet some of their serious environmental problems	UN, Govts., scientific community, professional groups	1780